

FIFTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Massachusetts Colonization Society.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 28, 1856.

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BOSTON:

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1856.

F. E.

# OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1856.

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WILLIAM ROPES, Esq.

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JAMES C. DUNN.	HENRY PLYMPTON.
B. C. CLARK.	

## AGENT.

REV. M. G. PRATT.

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The SOCIETY'S OFFICE is at No. 26, Joy's Building, Washington Street,  
Boston.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

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THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Fifteenth Annual Meeting at its Office in Boston, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, May 28, 1856. The President being necessarily absent, the Hon. ALBERT FEARING was called to the Chair.

The Treasurer's Report, with the Auditor's certificate, was presented and accepted.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was presented and accepted; and it was ordered that portions of it be read at the public meeting this afternoon.

The Officers for the year now ending were unanimously re-elected to the same offices for the year ensuing.

Adjourned, to meet at the Tremont Temple, at 3 P. M., for public exercises.

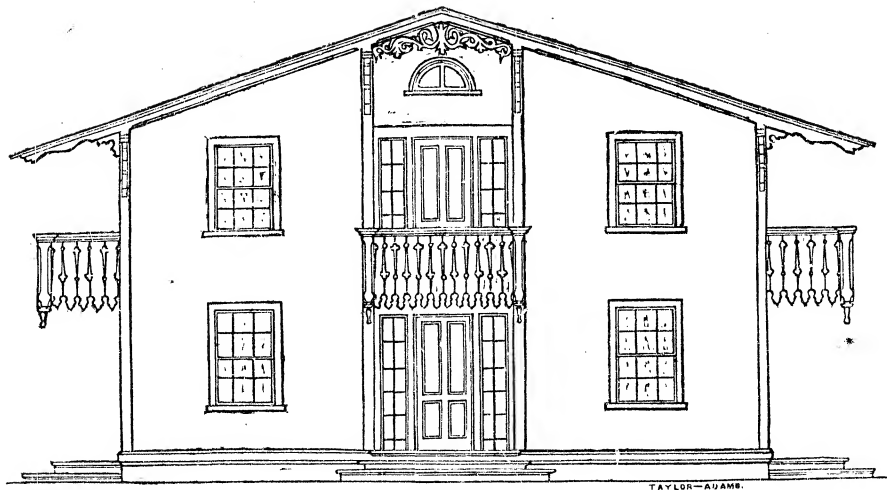
AFTERNOON. The Society met according to adjournment; WILLIAM ROPES, Esq., President, in the Chair.

At the request of the President, the Meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. W. CHICKERING, D. D., of Portland, Me.

After appropriate introductory remarks by the President, the Secretary read portions of the Annual Report.

The Rev. R. W. CUSHMAN, D. D., of this City, then delivered an able and interesting address.

Another speaker having been detained by unexpected official business in another place, the Meeting was then closed with the Doxology, and the Benediction by the Rev. DR. CUSHMAN.



END VIEW OF RECEPTACLE. Scale 1-8 inch to a foot.

# ANNUAL REPORT.

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## THE ELVIRA OWEN. *Her Emigrants.*

Yesterday, the ship *Elvira Owen*, of 873 tons, sailed from this port for Liberia, having on board two emigrants for Liberia. They are a young man and his wife, from Connecticut. The ship is expected to receive on board about 200 emigrants at Hampton Roads, and 150 or more at Savannah, making in all from 350 to 375 by this expedition.

The whole expense of more than 100 of these emigrants, and about half of the expense of 43 others, will be borne by their masters, or the estates of their deceased masters. The expenses of others will be met by charitable funds already provided. Fifty others, or more, from Kentucky, are supposed to be mostly emancipated slaves, with some provision for their expenses. A large majority of the whole obtain their freedom by emigration.

The whole number of applicants for a passage by this ship has been 640, of whom about 450 would thus obtain their freedom. As the ship could not receive so many, about three hundred are compelled to wait till fall, though ample provision is made for the expense of some of them. It is believed, however, that none of their important interests will be endangered by the delay.

The reasons for chartering a ship at this port, where but two of the emigrants could conveniently embark, need to be stated; especially as they are matters of general interest to the friends of our enterprise.

### *The Receptacles.*

The buildings erected many years ago, for the accomodation of emigrants while passing through their acclimation and preparing their own houses, were never large enough to receive the

number now annually sent out, and some of them had gone to decay. Hiring private houses, or parts of houses, was found too expensive, and objectionable on other accounts. Buildings were needed at four settlements, large enough to meet the wants of the present increased emigration ; and the need of two of them was immediate and urgent. Built of Liberia brick and lumber, on stone foundations, they would cost from \$10,000 to \$15,000 each, and require several years for their completion. Our affairs were not in a condition to bear either the expense or the delay. The question arose, of supplying the want, as a similar want had been supplied in California, — by sending out wooden buildings ready made. As much of the work would be done by machinery, the cost would be less than that of building them there ; and by Burnettizing, — that is, steeping in a solution of chloride of zinc, — the parts most liable to decay, their durability might be increased, in a degree which must yet be ascertained by experience. With these facts before them, the Board of Directors, at their adjourned meeting at Washington, in March, ordered the Executive Committee to erect two of the buildings this year, and appropriated \$10,000 for that purpose.

By request of the Executive Committee, received March 11, the Secretary of this Society, aided by an efficient Committee of the Board of Managers, commenced the work. The dimensions and general idea of the buildings having been determined on, the specifications and drawings were generously furnished, without charge, by ~~James~~ B. Young, Architect, and Messrs. Flint & Kent contracted to furnish the buildings, ready framed, with the joiners' and glaziers' work all done, and to place them on the wharf, ready for shipment, for \$6,600 ; leaving \$3,400 for the expense of freight and erection. This, it is hoped, will be a sufficient sum.

Each of these buildings is 96 feet long, 36 feet wide, and two stories high. Through the centre of each story, from end to end, runs a hall 8 feet wide, and another from front to rear, 6 feet wide. In the second story, at each end of each hall, is a balcony of the same width, over the door below. On the lower floor, from the transverse hall to one end, is a dining room, 40 feet by 14, a stairway leading to the second story, and under the stair-

way, a large closet, for table furniture and the like, connected with the dining room. The remaining three-fourths of the story is divided into nine rooms, each 14 feet by 15, and\*9 feet high. Each room has two windows, and a door opening into the central hall. The dining room and three other corner rooms, have each an additional window, looking out at the end of the building. Narrow windows, one at each side of each outer door, light the halls. The second story has twelve rooms, each 14 feet by 15, — except that space for the stairway is taken out of one of the rooms, — and 8 feet high. The windows and doors of these rooms are as in the second story; the doors at the ends of the halls opening into the balconies, with side-lights to light the halls. The roof projects about 6 feet at the sides and ends, which, in that latitude, is sufficient to prevent the direct entrance of the rays of the sun, at noon, at any of the windows, except slightly, for a few weeks before and after the winter solstice. With a pavement or planking below, the projecting roofs form a piazza, surrounding the whole house. Each is to be placed on a foundation of stone, or brick, rising two feet above the surface of the ground. The cooking will be done, as is usual in warm climates, in detached kitchens, of cheap construction.

One of these buildings is to be erected at Monrovia, on a stone foundation, which has been ordered to be ready when the ship arrives. The other will be placed at Grand Cape Mount or Sinou, as shall be determined by a Committee, on arrival at Monrovia.

Each of these buildings was put on board separately from the other, and the several pieces were so marked and numbered, that there need be no mistake in the erection.

In view of the liability to loss or damage in landing, transportation and erection, the contractors have also put on board a generous supply of duplicate pieces and extra lumber. A good supply of paint and oil, for the walls, has been added by the Society. The roofs, being Burnettized, will be left unpainted. The Society also sent large cooking stoves, with their boilers and other appendages, for the kitchens, and, though the emigrants usually have their own furniture, twelve dozen cheap, but comfortable and substantial, chairs.

The houses ought to be ready for occupation in one month, at the farthest, after their arrival. If this is successfully accomplished, at least half our work in providing Receptacles will be done ; and if Burnettizing proves as good a preservative in that climate as in some other situations, and if the painting is properly done and renewed when needed, and tolerable care taken of them in other respects, there will be no reason to complain of their want of durability. In respect to comfort and health, it is believed that they will be better than if built of brick or stone.

Towards the expense of these receptacles, \$5,000 has been appropriated by the New York Colonization Society, and further assistance is expected from other Societies.

#### *Cargo. — Outfit. — Library.*

As these buildings must be put on board at Boston, economy required that the ship should receive her other cargo, so far as practicable, at the same time and place. This consisted of beef, pork, bacon, fish, flour, meal, bread, and other provisions ; carts, ploughs, hoes, axes, and a general assortment of hard ware ; crockery ; dry goods in great variety, suitable to the climate and wants of the people ; shoes, and many other articles. Some of these goods are for the use of the emigrants on the voyage, and during the six months of their acclimation ; other portions are to be sold, to pay for rice and other native provisions for emigrants, for labor in erecting the buildings, and other expenses in Liberia ; and other portions had been ordered by citizens of Liberia, for their own use. There were also 18,000 gallons of water, and casks to hold it ; and a large supply of medicines, for the use of our physicians in their attendance on emigrants. The amount of these various purchases was more than \$16,000. There were also the Library and Surgical Instruments and Apparatus of the late Dr. Rufus Kitt-ridge, of Portsmouth, N. H., which had been bequeathed to the government of Liberia, and were valued at \$5,000. There were also seeds for a kitchen garden, attached to each Receptacle ; and Bibles and Testaments from the Bible Society, and Primers from the Tract Society, to be used by the emigrants as



school books on the voyage, and for general distribution among them. The whole invoice at the Custom House amounted to about \$28,000. The charter of the ship costs \$9,900; and sundry expenses are yet to be incurred at Hampton Roads, at Savannah, and at the ports of debarkation in Liberia.

Something was saved by paying cash on delivery for the greater part of the provisions and other goods purchased in Boston. But, as the sums to be received from emancipating masters and their executors will not be paid till the emigrants are actually on board, and as the receipt of some other funds must be delayed for similar reasons, it was necessary to make some use of the credit of the Society.

To select and charter the ship, make the necessary purchases, and superintend her whole outfit, the Financial Secretary of the Parent Society arrived here April 25, and remained till May 24. Though in delicate health, and confined to his chamber much of the time by the inclemency of the weather, he displayed an energetic activity, a knowledge of business in its various details, and a promptness and accuracy in transacting it, highly creditable to himself, and to the Society whose finances are entrusted to his care. Nothing, it is believed, was left unsettled, but three small bills for services. These he had called for, but they were not ready to be presented. For the convenience of emigrants, only one purchase, costing \$2,50, was found desirable, though not absolutely necessary, after his departure.

#### REV. JOHN SEYS. — *The Interior Experiment.*

At Savannah, the Elvira Owen will take on board the Rev. John Seys, who, having twice resided in Liberia as Superintendent of the Methodist Missions, is thoroughly inured to the climate, and well acquainted with the inhabitants, both emigrant and native. Mr. Seys will have a general superintendence of the emigrants, and will act as their chaplain and school master, on the voyage; and on his arrival, will take care that the Receptacles are properly erected. He will then make arrangements for the great experiment which is the principal object of his voyage.

On the arrival of our autumnal expedition, he is to take some twelve or fifteen of the most suitable emigrants, land them soon after sunrise, and convey them as far as practicable before sunset, to a place prepared for their reception in the hill country of the interior, where they are to spend the season of their acclimation. As the coast fever is never taken between sunrise and sunset, they will have passed the low sea-board region without taking it; and on the hills, at such a distance from the coast as may, with good previous arrangements, be reached in a single day, they will, it is hoped, either escape it wholly, or have it in a greatly mitigated form. If this experiment proves successful, it will divest emigration of its greatest terror, and lead to the rapid settlement of the interior. The expense necessary to be incurred for this experiment the present year, is estimated at about \$5,000; of which a large part—we hope, the whole—will be furnished by the New Jersey Society.

It is very important that the Society should be enabled to meet the indebtedness growing out of these transactions, without impairing its ability to provide for the 300 applicants, almost, who have been deferred till autumn, and for others who doubtless will apply and ought to be accepted. But this will require vigorous efforts to raise funds, and prompt and liberal responses.

#### THE PARENT SOCIETY IN 1855. — *The Maine Ship.*

The unusual character and amount of the operations just described, are in part the result of the history of the previous year.

The nature of our business is such, that much of it must be done on credit; as some of the work must be performed before its value can be ascertained, and sometimes we must earn the funds with which we are to pay, before we are entitled to receive them, though they are already provided, and in safe custody. The Directors, at their meeting in January, 1855, found that the indebtedness of the Society had reached a point at which, though not dangerous to our creditors, it was decidedly embarrassing to our operations. They therefore recommended to the Executive Committee, to make the reduction of the debt an

object of special attention during the year then commencing, even at the expense of diminishing the annual emigration. This was done, to a very gratifying extent.

The same winter, Congress enacted a new passenger law, the provisions of which seem to have been arranged with reference to the emigration from Europe to the United States. At least, they were not arranged with reference to our wants, as some of them greatly increase the expense, without adding anything to the safety, comfort, or convenience of the passengers. Under this law, economy requires us to use fewer and larger ships than formerly, for the same number of passengers. It is usually difficult, and often impossible, to charter a ship of such size and construction as we can economically use under this law. It was thought very important, therefore, that the Society should own a ship of a size and construction adapted to its use. This subject engaged the early and earnest attention of the Maine Colonization Society.

That Society was formed February 22, 1855. At its invitation, the Rev. R. R. Gurley, then General Travelling Agent of the Parent Society, spent the greater part of the summer and autumn in that State, aiding the Maine Society in its efforts to raise the means of furnishing a ship. Funds were subscribed, to the amount, it is understood, of about \$13,000, and there were liberal promises of assistance from other quarters. The Executive Committee of the Maine Society pledged that Society to raise what might be wanting to make up \$30,000, the estimated cost. A Committee containing several wealthy and experienced ship-builders and owners, which had been appointed by the Society, resolved, Dec. 28th, that the pledge was sufficient, and that they would go forward and build the ship; and they advertised for proposals.

### *Emigration in 1855.*

During these efforts to pay debts, to procure a ship, and to make other preparations for enlarged and improved operations, but little was done in sending out emigrants. The whole number sent out in 1855 was only 207; of whom 79 were free born, 5 purchased themselves, and 123 were emancipated. This

makes the whole number sent out by the Society, free born, 3,623; purchased by themselves or friends, 306; emancipated, 5,035; total, 8,964. Besides these, the Maryland Colonization Society has sent about 1,000 to its Colony at Cape Palmas; and from 1,000 to 2,000 have been rescued from slave ships and barracoons, and settled in Liberia.

**THE PARENT SOCIETY IN 1856. — *A Ship under Contract.***

The proceedings of the Maine Society arrested the attention of our friends generally, and especially of JOHN STEVENS, Esq., of Talbot county, Md. He had already corresponded with Dr. Hall, General Agent of the Maryland Society, concerning another Liberia packet, to be owned and sailed, like the former, by the Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company. January 2, 1856, before the resolution of the Maine Committee, of Dec. 28, was known, Mr. Latrobe, President of the Parent Society, wrote to him on the desirableness of a ship, to be owned by the Society, and of his assistance in procuring it. Mr. Stevens replied, Jan. 23, that he had nearly determined to furnish the \$35,000 supposed to be necessary, and "an additional thousand dollars would make no difference," if it should be wanted; but, having been informed of the prospects in Maine, he deferred his decision until they could have an interview. February 4, Mr. Latrobe wrote again, informing him of serious difficulties, still in the way of the seasonable execution of the Maine enterprise. Mr. Stevens replied, Feb. 12, offering to give the whole \$36,000; and, to make all safe in case of his death, he proposed at once to transfer certain securities which he described, amounting to \$24,828, and to advance the rest in cash; the funds, and the ship when built, to be held by trustees, for the use of the Society, and to be liable for no debts, except those growing out of its preservation and employment. The gift was accepted, with thanks, by the Executive Committee; Mr. Latrobe, President of the Society, Mr. Whittlesey, a member of the Executive Committee, and Dr. Hall, a Director for life, who had been approved by Mr. Stevens, were appointed Trustees; an assignment was drawn up, and sent to Mr. Stevens, and was returned with his signature, and a check for the bal-

ance, in a letter dated March 1. The letter was written by an amanuensis, except the last sentence of a postscript, dated March 8. The gentleman who brought it, stated that the life of Mr. Stevens was "hanging by a thread." April 4, Mr. Latrobe was informed of his death. As he perceived his end approaching, he repeatedly expressed his joy that he had been allowed to live to finish this work. The deed of assignment had been sent to Talbot county, to be recorded. The Clerk, when asked for his bill, replied that Col. Stevens had sent and paid it himself.

The contract with Messrs. Abrahams & Ashcraft, for building the ship, was signed April 18. The hull and spars are to be completed by October 1, and it is hoped that she will be ready for sea in November. Her measurement will be nearly 700 tons. The expense of coppering, of tanks for fresh water, of a double set of sails, and other desirable appurtenances, will be added by the Maryland Colonization Society, to be paid for in the transportation of emigrants from Maryland.

#### THE STATE SOCIETY.

The separate action of this State Society, for the past year, like that of the Parent Society, shows less than usual; for which there have been several reasons.

Very little has been received from legacies. Of that of Nathaniel Storrs, which was expected to yield from \$4,000 to \$6,000 last September, no part has been received; the executors having found unexpected hindrances in the way of a final settlement at that time. It is not yet certain when a settlement of that estate will be practicable; and it is feared that, by the depreciation of stocks, the amount to be ultimately received will be seriously diminished.

In September, the Rev. M. G. Wheeler closed his labors as Agent of this Society, having accepted the Pastoral charge of the Congregational Church in Dartmouth. The preceding months, always the least productive part of the year, had yielded even less than usual; so that we received but little aid from his able and faithful labors. For the remainder of the year, the Rev. M. G. Pratt has been our only Agent for the collection of funds. The time of the Secretary has been very much occupied

with labors preparatory to the expedition of the *Elvira Owen*, and other matters connected with the business of the Parent Society. And some of the largest operations of the year could not be matured before April 30, when our financial year closes. On that day, the receipts into our Treasury had been only \$5,014 88, while the payments had been \$6,151 71; so that a balance was due to the Treasurer, of \$1,136 83. Arrangements are in contemplation, for some increase of Collecting Agency during the year now commencing.

*Our Physicians, Drs. Laing and Snowden.*

The Physicians educated by this Society, are both now practising in Liberia. All that we hear from Dr. Laing is in general terms, that he is "well, and doing well," with an occasional mention of his presence in various parts of the country, where his skill is needed. His family, so far as is known, enjoy good health. Dr. Snowden returned to this country for his family in April, 1855, as mentioned in our Report of that year, expecting to sail for Liberia about the next September. But, owing to some derangement of the plans of the New York Society, the vessel did not leave that port till December 24. The schedule of her 54 emigrants begins thus :

Emigrants' names.	Age.	Church Education.	Occupation	State.	Where to.
Dr. I. H. Snowden,	29	Epis.	Superior.	Physician.	Mass. Sinou.
C. O. Snowden,	24	"			" "
S. W. Snowden,	60	M. E.			" "
L. E. Snowden,	6				" "
Mrs. A. A. Williams	28	Epis.			" "

These names designate Dr. Snowden, his wife, his mother, his daughter, and his wife's sister. Several of their relatives and friends are desirous to follow them, as soon as can conveniently be done.

Dr. Snowden took out with him some important additions to his Medical Library and Surgical Apparatus, and a supply of Medicines, which was censured by some as extravagant, but which has not prevented the necessity of a much larger shipment by the *Elvira Owen*.

The *Lamartine*, in which they sailed, arrived at Monrovia, after a very quick and pleasant passage of 31 days. Having made temporary arrangements for the comfort of his family, he proceeded to his station at Sinou, where, from circumstances soon to be mentioned, his services were much needed. Early in April, he again visited Monrovia, and found his family recovering from their acclimating fever. Their removal to Sinou, he expected, would be favorable to their health.

*LIBERIA.— General Progress.— Present Government.*

The history of Liberia, for the year 1855, is thus narrated in the Annual Report of the Parent Society:—

“A new and prosperous settlement has been formed at Cape Mount, almost on the very spot where formerly existed a notorious slave factory. The government of Liberia has the honor of commencing this settlement, and paying the larger part of the expenses. The 7th of April last, President Roberts, in company with A. D. Williams, left Monrovia in the government schooner “*Lark*,” with about seventy volunteers, and all the necessaries for defence and comfort. They were all landed in excellent health and spirits, highly pleased with their new home. They were successful in all their plans, found the natives friendly and well disposed to the settlement, the prospects for trade remarkably good, and at our last advices all things promised well. The place is called Robertsport.

“In Monrovia, the Alexander High School has been re-organized with very favorable prospects. This institution is destined to accomplish a vast amount of good in Liberia.

“The Monrovia Academy, under the superintendence of the Rev. James W. Horne, is in a prosperous condition, and has made arrangements to enlarge its operations.

“A new seminary for *young misses* has been opened in the seminary buildings, (up stairs,) under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church mission.

“In Bassa county, the Protestant Episcopal mission has established a seminary of learning. The mission building is nearly finished, and presents a handsome appearance. Several private buildings, of improved style, have been erected.

“Within the past year, Liberia has passed through a political excitement, unlike anything which she had before experienced. President Roberts, who had so long nobly filled the Presidential chair, had declined a re-election, whereupon an animated contest sprung up as to his successor. The election was held the 1st of May, when Stephen A. Benson was elected President, and Beverly P. Yates, Vice President, to serve for the term of two years, commencing the 1st instant. They were elected by large majorities, and the excitement of the can-

vass soon subsided, and all things again moved on with their former easy and gentle flow.

"In the various departments of moral and social organization, there is a gradual improvement. New churches have been built in various localities; new fields of missionary labor have been opened, and the spiritual laborers have entered upon their work, while many of the older churches have enjoyed refreshing seasons of divine grace."

President Benson was inaugurated Jan. 7th, 1856. His address, on that occasion, compares respectably with those of his predecessor. Most, if not all, of the members of the former cabinet, were re-appointed to the same offices. Daniel B. Warner is Secretary of State; John H. Chavers, Secretary of the Treasury; Francis Payne, Attorney General; and John H. Paxton, Postmaster General.

It may be worthy of remark, that these men are almost wholly of Liberian education. President Benson emigrated with his parents in 1822, when six years of age; Vice President Yates, in 1829, aged 18; Warner, in 1823, aged 9; Chavers, in 1826, aged 8; and Payne in 1829, aged 15.

### *Insurrection in Sinou.*

It is our painful duty to notice an insurrection among the native tribes in Sinou County, where no display of the military power of the Republic has ever before been called for; though the Bootoo people were distinguished by Barbot, as long ago as 1701, as "dexterous thieves," who "ought to be well looked to in dealing with them."

The settlement of this County was commenced at Greenville, by 37 emigrants from Mississippi, who arrived in the brig Mail, July 9, 1838. Greenville is situated on the right or north-west bank of the Sinou river, at its mouth. On the other side of the river, jutting a little farther into the ocean, is Bloobara, with a territory extending perhaps ten miles down the coast. About six miles on the other side of Greenville, to the north-west, is Grand Bootoo, and four miles farther, Little Bootoo, the fortified stronghold of that tribe. From the original 37, of whom 34 were emancipated slaves, the civilized population had increased to 1,700; and above Greenville, on the same side of the river, are the agricultural towns of Blunt-



ville, Readville, Lexington, Farmersville, and Louisiana. Though still struggling with poverty, their wealth must have appeared to the thievish natives too enormous to be longer spared. There was nothing like it nearer than Bassa County on one side, and Cape Palmas on the other, each a hundred miles distant, and therefore beyond their knowledge. How they found an opportunity for plunder, and how they used it, President Roberts states in a letter dated Dec. 14, 1855. He says:—

“Some months ago, some little irritation was manifested by the Blue Barre people, in consequence of the arrest and punishment of three or four persons belonging to that tribe, for robberies committed on the settlers, and it is known that the Bootoo people, at the time, endeavored to incite them to acts of insubordination. But it was believed that good feeling and good understanding had been restored. The impression, however, now is, that this ill feeling has remained, and that the Bootoos have finally succeeded in persuading them to take arms against us, though it is alleged they have resorted to arms in consequence of the burning, they say, of one of their towns of three or four worthless huts, by the settlers. The circumstances are these:—On the 18th ultimo, a canoe and three Kroomen, belonging to the British barque Ariel, lying in the harbor of Greenville, while proceeding to the shore, were seized and detained by some Fishmen residing at Blue Barre. The following day, the sheriff of the County, with a small party, was directed, on application of the supercargo of the barque for a process to recover the persons and the property seized, to proceed to Blue Barre and demand the canoe and men, and to inform the parties that, if they had any complaint against the men seized, they would be adjusted at the settlement. After some hesitation, one of the canoe-men was given up, with a promise that the other two would be set at liberty the next day. The sheriff quietly returned to the river, with, as he positively asserts, the whole of his party, and had entered his boat, when he discovered some of the houses on fire. He thought the fire accidental. I regret, however, there seems to be a possibility that the fire may have been communicated by a mischievous settler boy, who, it appears, was on the Blue Barre side at the time of the occurrence; but the strongest impression is, that these huts were fired by their own hands, to create a pretext for commencing hostilities. This matter will be thoroughly investigated.

“The morning after this occurrence, without inquiry or demand for redress, as had hitherto been their custom in cases of difficulty arising between them and the settlers, they barbarously murdered two of our citizens who had crossed to the Blue Barre side to pursue their labors as sawyers; and, later in the day, a party crossed to Readville, and murdered an old man and his daughter. By this time the alarm of war had spread through the settlements, and hasty preparations were made

for their defence. On the 21st, the settlements of Readsville and Bluntville were attacked by a large force; the inhabitants of the latter place, thinking themselves too weak to defend the settlement successfully, abandoned it, and fell back upon Readsville. Thus abandoned, this settlement, of course, was soon sacked and reduced to ashes. The 23d, unsuccessful attacks were made on the settlements of Louisiana and Upper Farmersville.

"On the 24th and 25th, the Blue Barre, Bootoo, and Sinou tribes combined, made furious attacks on the settlement of Lexington, but were, happily, repulsed, without loss on our side. I regret to say, however, the following day, (26th,) the natives returned, and succeeded in burning a number of houses in this settlement, including the church and school house. Since which time, at last advices, no concentrated attack had been made. The settlers are now only annoyed by small parties endeavoring to cut off communications with the several settlements. We have lost in all, eight killed and six wounded. Their loss not ascertained; supposed to be considerable.

"A small detachment of men has been sent down to assist in the defence of the settlements, until the Legislature should determine what further steps should be taken to restore peace and order."

As we learn from other sources, some 200 or 250 troops left Monrovia for Sinou, the last on Jan. 26. They were accompanied by more than one hundred natives, under their chiefs, Mamora and Pa Fwana, who were to act as scouts and "bush-beaters;" and were joined by 70 or 80 troops from Bassa County. The whole force was under the command of General Lewis, and was accompanied by President Benson. Landing at Greenville, and everywhere offering peace on submission to the laws, before commencing hostilities, and the offer being everywhere rejected, they first marched up the river through the country of the Sinou tribe, capturing more than twenty towns. Returning to the coast, they captured Grand and Little Bootoo and their dependencies. At the latter, which had been considered the stronghold of the confederacy, they recovered a large portion of the property of which the river settlements had been robbed. They then returned to Greenville, hoping that the Bloobara people would submit without further resistance. It seems probable, however, from the brief statements which have been received, that this hope was disappointed, and that it was found necessary to cross the river and capture the towns of the Bloobara tribe. Resistance of the laws appearing to have been effectually put down, the troops returned to Monrovia early in March.

Dr. Laing accompanied the expedition ; and Dr. Snowden, having made temporary arrangements for his family, soon followed, as their services were indispensable.

During the military operations, it does not appear that the army lost a single man in battle ; though there were some deaths from casualties and disease. From this fact, it may be inferred that the destruction of life among the natives has not been great. The native towns taken and punished by loss of property are said to be about one hundred.

By this destruction of property and interruption of labor in the agricultural towns of Sinou county, a great amount of destitution and suffering has been caused. This was met by an appropriation of \$1,000 from the national treasury, and by private charity to an amount unknown, but probably much greater. Yet it is asserted that, after all, there were several deaths by starvation ; an occurrence, we believe, never before known in Liberia.

### *Foreign Relations.*

The foreign relations of the Republic appear to remain undisturbed, and are extending.

The Legislature, at its late session, ratified a treaty of friendship and commerce with the "State of Maryland in Liberia," which was formerly the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. This settles the question, what relation those Americo-African Republics shall sustain to each other for the present. At some future time, doubtless, their union will be made more intimate.

The Legislature also, Jan. 19, ratified a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with the "Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen and Hamburg." Such a treaty seems to have been needed, to regulate the growing commerce between the African and German Republics.

The Hon. J. J. Roberts, late President, is now on a visit to England and France, on public business, the nature of which is not known. He is expected to visit the United States before his return.

The law enacted by the Congress in the winter of 1855, for re-modeling the diplomatic and consular system of the United States, authorizes the appointment of a Consul or Commercial

Agent at Monrovia, with a salary of \$1,000. A Commercial Agent has been appointed. The act, however, by necessary implication, recognizes the existence of a government at Monrovia, capable of granting an exequatur to a consul, and therefore having the attributes of a sovereign and independent State. It thus places our government in the same relation to Liberia, which it sustains to many of the sovereign States of Europe, with which we have diplomatic relations.

### *Agriculture. — Sugar. — Coffee.*

Except as interrupted by insurrection at one extremity of the territory, and set forward by the new settlement at Cape Mount at the other, the industrial interests of Liberia seem to be making about their usual progress. Something is indicated by the order for the carts, ploughs, and the like, that have been sent out by the Elvira Owen. The want of better machinery for the increasing sugar business has been in part supplied by A. G. Phelps and H. M. Schieffelin, Esqrs., of New York, who have sent out a small steam sugar mill, to be located on the St. Paul's, where it is most needed. Of coffee, President Benson appears to be the largest grower, having a plantation of 25 acres in Bassa County, which is expected to yield several thousand pounds this year, though a large part of the trees are still young.

### *Minerals. — Native Iron.*

No profit has yet been derived from the mineral resources of the country. It has long been known that iron ore is abundant there. Within the year, it has been ascertained that much of it, in places easily accessible, is of excellent quality for smelting.

The oxide of iron which, when prepared for the use of the painter, constitutes the well-known "Indian Red," is abundant on Cape Mesurado.

But the discovery most interesting to the scientific world, is that of pure malleable Native Iron. It has long been known that the natives have an iron of their own, of peculiar and very excellent quality, from which they make various implements of industry and war. From this, some have inferred that they understand smelting. But this is a mistake. A piece of their iron, the

composition and structure of which had not been affected by heat or blows, except slightly on one side, was submitted to Dr. A. A. Hayes, of this City. His analysis shows conclusively that it is not an ore, nor meteoric iron, but terrestrial metallic iron in its virgin state, as gold, silver and copper are sometimes found, and unalloyed with any other metal.

This is a mineral entirely new to science; the only well-authenticated terrestrial native iron previously known, being a few small specimens found in Germany, alloyed with 6 per cent. of lead and 1.5 per cent of copper. About the same time, however, a few small grains were found among the basalt of Scotland and Ireland.

The commercial value of this discovery remains to be ascertained, and will depend on its abundance, and the expense of procuring it and bringing it to market. The natives say it is abundant, and is obtained by digging it from the earth, or by breaking the rocks which inclose it, by blows or heat. There is evidence that in some neighborhoods, they find enough to supply their few rude wants. Its region seems to extend the whole length of Liberia, and to lie from 25 to 100 miles inland. No mass has yet been heard of, estimated to weigh more than five or six pounds. It may prove immensely valuable; but at present, the abundant and excellent ores, near the coast, are more reliable as a source of profit.

There is reason to believe that Liberia, though destitute of gold and silver, contains other mineral resources of great value, of which investigations, now in progress, and conducted almost without expense, will soon furnish definite information.

#### EDUCATION IN LIBERIA. — *The College. — High Schools.*

Liberia College is not yet in operation; but arrangements for the organization of a Faculty are far advanced, and it is hoped, will be ready for announcement in a few months. The funds for its support, held by the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, amounted, at the annual meeting of the Trustees in January, to \$23,684 07, and are accumulating. No serious difficulty is apprehended in increasing the amount, when the opening of the College shall call for it.

As yet, no students have been fully prepared to enter upon a Collegiate course of study. Those farthest advanced are in the Alexander High School, of which the Rev. D. A. Wilson is Principal. In that school are thirteen scholars, sustained by the income of the Bloomfield and Beveridge Funds, held in trust by the New York Colonization Society. Of these, nine are studying Latin, and two, Greek. The Rev. J. W. Horne, Principal of the Methodist High School, returned in the Larmartine, and has resumed his labors.

*The Graham Legacy.—Common Schools.—Teachers offered.*

Of the legacy of \$10,000, left by the late Augustus Graham, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to the American Colonization Society, in trust for the support of Schools in Liberia, the last installment was paid in April of this year; so that the whole fund is now ready to be permanently invested for its appropriate use. This, it is hoped, will be made the beginning of a Common School Fund for Liberia, as contemplated by the following resolution, adopted by the Board of Directors, Jan. 19, 1854 :

“ *Resolved*, That the Board are ready to receive, invest and set apart, for the purposes of Common School Education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money, as may be given or bequeathed to them for that purpose.”

The Republic needs to be relieved from its present dependence on the missions for the means of Common School Education. The missions have done great good in this respect, for which they deserve and receive the hearty thanks of the Liberians. But the interests of the nation require more of secular instruction, than it is the appropriate work of missions to impart. This need is felt, and publicly urged, by Liberians themselves. At the same time, colored persons, of suitable age, character, and acquirements, are asking for employment as Common School Teachers in Liberia. They are ready and desirous to emigrate for that purpose, as soon as they can be assured of employment and support. Some of them are esteemed members of our churches, and are actuated mainly by a desire to labor where a part of their pupils will be children of heathen families. Facts within our knowledge forbid us to doubt, that a

reasonable assurance of employment and support would soon call forth any number of well qualified volunteers that may be needed.

This want may best be met, so far as we can now judge, by an increase of the Fund which the Graham Legacy commences, and by expending its annual income in assisting such schools as may be established under the laws of the Republic ; or, possibly, for a short time at first, in assisting parents to support schools under competent teachers in neighborhoods where they are most needed. Or, if donors prefer, they may make donations to be expended as soon as needed for current expenses of schools, instead of requiring their investment as permanent funds.

It is important, however, that whatever is done on this subject, be done according to some well arranged system, the product of careful, well-informed, comprehensive thought, to which many minds have contributed. Individual efforts, made according to each one's judgment, without concert, may easily throw the work of Common School Education in Liberia, into disastrous confusion. But the course indicated by the Directors, in their resolution just quoted, will be perfectly safe ; and its administration may be modified from time to time, as experience suggests.

With this brief statement of facts, the Managers commit the cause, for another year, to the benevolence of all who feel for Africans and their posterity, and to the wise and merciful disposal of Him who is "mightier than the voice of many waters, yea, than the mighty waves of the sea," and who has hitherto been pleased to use our labors in executing His own designs of mercy towards one of the most deeply ruined portions of our ruined race.

# LIFE MEMBERS,

*By the payment of \$30 or more, by themselves, or by others on their behalf.*

N.B. This list does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

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## DONATIONS

To the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the year ending April 30, 1856.

N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1855, and another in April, 1856,—the amount of both is acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1855, will appear in the Report for next year. Besides the sums here acknowledged, sundry donors have remitted their donations directly to the Parent Society at Washington, and they have been acknowledged in the African Repository. Payments for the Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.

<i>Andover</i> .—John Aiken,	\$15 00	D. Hildreth,	2 00
Mrs. Punchard,	5 00	Amos Lefavour,	1 00
M. Foster, Jr.	1 00	Albert Thordike,	5 00
Dea. M. Newman,	5 00	J. Pickett,	2 00
William P. Foster,	5 00	Mrs. Sarah Hooper,	10 00
S. B. Taylor,	5 00	Friend,	5 00
Mrs. S. Dow,	5 00	S. Fiske,	50
J. S. Eaton,	5 00	Elizabeth B. Day,	50
G. Wardwell,	2 00	Eunice Haskell,	1 00
W. Pike,	1 00	Charles Davis,	1 00
Samuel Farrar,	5 00	David Lefavour,	2 00
Mrs. Justin Edwards,	1 60	I. Lefavour,	50
George L. Abbott,	1 00	John Safford,	1 00
Mrs. A. Putnam,	2 00	Sarah S. Tracy,	6 00
J. L. Taylor,	2 00	Ben. P. Kimball,	1 00
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A. Abbott,	1 00	Israel Trask,	1 00
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J. H. Manning,	1 00	Edward Burley,	30 00
J. S. C. Greene,	100 00	Benjamin O. Pierce,	5 00—100 50
John Stimson,	2 00	<i>Boston</i> , Hon. R. C. Winthrop,	30 00
Cash,	1 00	Amos A. Lawrence,	50 00
William P. Millett,	2 00	Abner Kingman,	30 00
N. Frye,	3 00	A Friend,	10 00
S. Tracy,	3 00	J. S. Lovering,	10 00
J. Chickering,	2 00	J. G. Tappan,	10 00
W. G. T. Shedd,	2 00	Edmund Munroe,	10 00
W. F. Draper,	1 00	A. Heard,	10 00
Samuel Lawrence,	30 00	R. Choate,	10 00
Edward Taylor,	2 00	S. S. Lewis,	5 00
E. A. Park,	10 00	A. Kendall,	5 00
P. Barrows,	2 00—223 40	S. P. Fuller,	5 00
<i>Andover, Nov.</i> —Geo. Hodges,	5 00	Frederick Jones,	7 00
<i>Barre</i> .—Ladies' Ben. Society,	10 00	Ormond Dutton,	3 00
<i>Beverly</i> .—Hon. R. Rantoul,	3 00	Jacob Bancroft,	10 00
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A. N. Clark,	1 00	Sewall, Day & Co.,	50 00
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George Floyd,	50	Samuel Johnson,	10 00
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J. B. Kittell,	5 00
H. H. Leavitt,	1 00
P. C. Brooks,	100 00
H. S. Chase,	10 00
George Rogers,	10 00
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E. B. Bigelow,	30 00
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Charles H. Mills,	10 00
F. Guild,	5 00
Jabez C. Howe,	5 00
D. Denny,	5 00
H. Claffin,	5 00
John Allison,	3 00
Otis Norcross,	5 00
W. C. Bond,	5 00
J. J. Watworth,	3 00
Edward Cruft,	5 00
J. Read,	5 00
Joseph Whitney,	5 00
T. Batcheller,	5 00
E. D. Peters,	5 00
J. Lee, Jr.,	5 00
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Waldo Flint,	5 00
Mrs. J. Wetherell,	5 00
Benjamin Jacobs,	5 00
James Thorndike,	3 00
G. D. Dutton,	2 00
S. C. Thwing,	3 00
R. Sullivan, Jr.,	3 00
Friend,	3 00
N. K. Skinner,	1 00
G. M. Barnard,	5 00
S. Wildes,	2 00
W. R. Sumner,	3 00
R. F. Bond,	5 00
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J. A. Lowell,	5 00
Edward Everett	10 00
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J. C. Converse,	3 00
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James Vila,	5 00
Nahum Jones,	5 00
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T. R. Marvin,	30 00
William Ropes,	100 00
P. Butler, Jr.,	30 00
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Abner Kingman,	50 00
Rev. N. L. Frothingham,	25 00
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Thomas G. Cary,	10 00
Theodore Chase,	5 00
H. S. Chase,	10 00

T. B. Reed,	10 00
A. Hemenway,	10 00
C. Thompson, Jr.,	10 00
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Samuel Johnson,	10 00
S. Hooper,	10 00
E. Munroe,	10 00
George Callender,	10 00
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William Perkins,	10 00
A. Heard,	10 00
Charles Vaughn,	10 00
A. A. L.	10 00
Cash,	10 00
J. G. Kidder,	10 00
Oliver Eldridge,	10 00
Daniel Kimball,	5 00
S. Tilton & Co.,	5 00
James McGregor,	5 00
E. S. Tobey,	5 00
William Parsons,	5 00
R. B. Storer,	5 00
Z. Hosmer,	5 00
Francis C. Head,	5 00
C. H. F. Moring,	5 00
Francis Welch,	5 00
Eben Da e,	5 00
Benjamin Thaxter,	5 00
Quincy Tufts,	5 00
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J. H. Ward,	5 00
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George W. Torrey,	5 00
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G. H. Dewing,	10 00
L. Stoddard,	1 00
Alanson Haskell,	7 00
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C. E. Gilbert,	50—14 00

<i>Charlestown.</i> —James Skelton,	1 00			N. Bracket,	2 00
N. Merrill,	2 00—	3 00		Cyrus Stone,	2 00
An. Col. just beginning.				L. P. Haywood,	2 00
<i>Chelsea.</i> —John H. Osgood,	20 00			Dr. — Reynolds,	2 00
Azel Ames,	10 00			C. Warren,	1 00
J. Campbell,	5 00			J. S. Keves,	3 00
R. S. Frost,	5 00			Mrs. A. P. Gourgas,	1 00
G. B. Swazey,	2 00			G. M. Brooks,	1 00— 70 00
E. H. Ryder,	5 00			<i>Danvers.</i> —Coll. by Rev. M. P.	
C. B. Atkins,	3 00			Braman, D. D.,	59 83
S. D. Massey,	2 00			Ch. by Rev. J. Fletcher,	13 00
Friend,	1 00			" South.—Francis Dane,	5 00
A. R. Campbell,	2 30			George Osborn,	2 00
George H. Chapman, Jr.,	7 00			Mrs. Gen. Sutton,	1 00
E. Sherman,	15 00—	77 00		Mrs. Dr. Osgood,	2 00
" North.—Coll. Rev. C.				Mrs. E. Sutton,	2 00
Greenwood,		2 93		E. Upton,	4 00
<i>Cikopee.</i> —Mrs. E. Carter,	1 00			Coll. by Rev. J. C. Murray,	27 75— 43 75
J. C. Browning,	25—	1 25		<i>Dover.</i> —Collection,	3 58
<i>Clinton,</i> H. A. Marshall,	1 00			<i>Fall River.</i> —Richard Borden,	10 00
G. Green,	5 00			S. A. Chase,	5 00
H. O. Greely,	2 00			William R. Bush,	1 00
Walter W. Pierce,	1 00			B. K. Remington,	5 00
G. P. Smith,	3 00			G. N. Gibbs,	2 00
H. N. Bigelow,	10 00			Nathan Durfee,	9 00
C. L. Swan,	3 00			Edward S. Chase,	2 00— 34 00
J. Neil,	2 00			<i>Falmouth.</i> —Coll. by Rev. H.	
Henry Eddy,	1 00			B. Hooker,	20 00
Archibald Elliot,	1 00			Mrs Martha Vinal,	30 00— 50 00
Peter Stevenson,	2 00			<i>Foxboro.</i> Erastus Grover,	2 00
John B. Dana,	1 00			T. Carpenter,	1 00
A. S. Carlton,	2 00			A. Ricknell,	50
J. H. Vose,	1 00			R. N. Kerr,	3 00— 6 50
E. Andrews,	1 00			<i>Galesburg, Ill.,</i> F. J. Parker,	1 00
E. W. Goodale,	1 00			<i>Gracby,</i> Samuel Ayres,	10 00
D. Cameron,	5 00			<i>Groton,</i> B. Soc. Mid. N.	1 00
A. E. Bigelow,	1 00			Coll. by Rev. D. Powers,	
Samuel T. Bigelow,	1 00			in Groton, Concord, and	
B. R. Smith,	1 00			Northbridge,	55 96
E. Ballard,	1 00			<i>Hadley,</i> Coll. First Church,	20 00
C. W. Field,	1 00			" Third Church,	21 00
Friend,	50			<i>Harvard,</i> Dea. R. Whitcomb,	15 00
O. A. Smith,	2 00			Dea. R. Whitcomb, Jr.,	5 00
C. Stevens, Esq.,	1 00			Mrs. L. D. Whitcomb,	3 00
Alanson Chace,	3 00			Peter D. Conant,	1 00
A. K. Marshall,	2 00			Luke Pollard, Jr.,	1 00
Dea. James Patterson,	1 00—	56 50		William Emerson,	1 00
<i>Concord.</i> —George M. Barrett,	7 00—	7 00		Mrs. M. B. Blanchard,	50 00
Hon. Samuel Hoar,	50 00			Mrs. L. D. Whitcomb,	5 00— 81 00
William Munroe,	2 00			<i>Haverhill.</i> —Miss Lydia White,	5 00— 5 00
Cyrus Warren,	1 00			Moses Nichols,	5 00
Mrs. L. Bates,	1 00			S. Chase,	2 00
J. M. Cheney,	2 00			A. Kittridge,	15 00
N. Brooks,	2 00			J. A. Nichols,	1 00
Mrs. L. P. Haywood,	3 00			J. E. Ames,	1 00
Cyrus Stowe,	2 00			W. R. Whittier,	1 00
George M. Barrett,	1 00			M. D. George,	2 00
Mrs. E. Barrett,	1 00			Samuel Brainard,	1 00
Miss E. A. Barrett,	1 00			Mrs. J. R. Howe,	1 00
Nehemiah Ball,	1 00			J. H. Farnsworth,	7 00
Daniel Shattuck,	2 00			William Lucy,	1 00
John L. Keves,	2 00			F. Brickett,	1 00
Mrs. Julia Gleason,	2 00—	73 00		M. How,	1 00
<i>Concord,</i> by Rev. D. Powers,				E. J. M. Hale,	30 00
Rev. B. Frost,	1 00			Benjamin Emerson,	1 00
E. C. Damon,	50 00			Benjamin Kimball,	1 00
Mr. Munroe,	4 00			D. S. Dickinson,	1 00
Mrs. L. Bates,	1 00			J. P. Kendall,	1 00

<i>Haverhill</i> , Mrs. M. P. Chase,	1 00—	73 00	Judah Loring,	2 00
<i>Hingham</i> .—Hawkes Fearing,	4 00		Dr S. Kidder,	2 00
Morris Fearing,	1 00—	5 00	Samuel Teel, Jr.,	2 00
<i>Ipswich</i> .—Coll. Rev. D. Fitz,	28 58		George Pratt,	1 00
Coll. Rev. R. Southgate,	26 26—	54 84	Mrs John Sparrell,	2 00
<i>Leicester</i> .—Josephus Wood-			F. H. Kidder,	2 00
cock,	2 00		G. S. Wheelright,	5 00—
B. Upham,	1 00		<i>New Bedford</i> , Isaac Bly,	5 00
Joseph A. Denny,	10 00		I. D. Hall,	3 00
Samuel Hurd,	2 00		Benjamin S. Clarke,	1 00
Elizabeth S. White,	1 00		Charles W. Morgan,	10 00
Leander Warren,	2 00		W. W. Swain,	10 00
Isaac Southgate,	5 00		T. Mandell,	10 00
Cheney Hatch,	2 00		W. H. Taylor,	3 00
Rev. P. Cummings,	1 00		D. R. Greene,	20 00
Rev. J. Nelson, D. D.,	1 00		O. Prescott,	3 00
Horatio Henshaw,	50		George Howland,	10 00
Mrs. L. Denny,	3 00		J. A. Standish,	3 00
Mrs. Dr. Nelson,	50—	31 00	James Thompson,	5 00
<i>Lee</i> .—Rev. Nabum Gale,	1 00		I. D. Hall,	2 00
Leonard Church,	2 00		H. Tabor,	3 00
Hubbard Bartlett,	3 00		Edward L. Baker,	5 00
William I. Bartlett,	10 00		W. M. Parker,	2 00
Stephen Bradley, Jr.,	2 00		William Taber,	5 00
H. Garfield,	2 00		Ed. Taber,	3 00
A. Hyde,	1 00		S. Leonard,	5 00
J. C. Stevens,	1 00		Robert Gibbs,	5 00
Charles Bradley,	1 00		Abner Barker,	3 00
William G. Hall,	1 00		Dennis Wood,	5 00
Lyman Foot,	1 00 *		S. W. Shaw,	1 00
Beach & Royce,	1 00		W. C. Whittridge,	1 00
E. C. Hall,	50		Perry G Macomber,	5 00
S. B. Hall,	50		Cash,	2 00
Coll. Rev. N. Sheldon,	5 00—	32 00	Gilbert Thornton,	2 00—
<i>Long Meadow</i> , Coll Rev. J. H. Harding,	23 00		<i>Newburyport</i> , Estate of W. B.	
<i>Lowell</i> , W. S. Southworth,	5 00		Banister,	330 00
C. F. Battles,	2 00		Miss Nancy Emerson,	30 00—
J. B. Deblois,	25		<i>Northbridge</i> , by Rev. D. Powers.	
D. Holt,	1 00—	8 25	Lyman Fay,	1 00
<i>Malden</i> , N. Syl ester,	5 00		Rev. W. Bates,	3 00
Dea. Thomas Sargent,	2 00		Capt. B. Taft,	1 00
Capt. Henry Rich,	1 00		Marvel Taft,	1 00
I. S. Shapleigh,	1 00		Dea. J. Batchelor,	5 00
S. B. French,	1 00		Z. Batchelor,	1 00
N. Norton,	1 00		E. F. Batchelor,	1 00
F. C. Whittemore,	5 00		Joel White,	50
Mrs. J. S. Eaton,	1 00		J. M. Morse,	3 00
G. L. Fall,	1 00		Alphonzo Rawson,	25
Mrs. A. H. Ball,	1 00		Joseph Taft,	50
Cash,	50		J. W. Young,	50
Samuel Cox,	6 00		Simeon Fuller,	1 00
D. P. Cox,	3 00		H. C. Rixford,	1 50
George P. Cox,	3 00		Others, names obliterated,	5 00—
Miss Mary C. Waitt,	1 00		<i>Pittsfield</i> , Collection,	20 63
Friend,	1 00		<i>Raynham</i> , John Tracy,	5 00
Otis Minot,	5 00		<i>Shirley</i> , through Dea. C. Lawrence,	9 25
S. S. Sprague,	1 00		<i>Springfield</i> , J. D. Brewer,	1 00
N. Newcomb, Jr.,	1 00		George Merriam,	5 00
G. Haven,	1 00—	41 50	Friend,	5 00
Add. subscribed :—			D. J. Battell,	1 00
C. C. P. Moody,	60 00		H. C. Smith,	1 00
F. C. Whittemore,	5 00		Joel Kendall,	1 00
T. S. Williams,	20 00		H. Brewer, Jr.,	3 00
<i>Monchester</i> , Rev. R. Taylor,		2 00	E. W. Bond,	1 00
<i>Marblehead</i> , Coll. Rev. B. R. Allen,	86 11		Harvey Sanderson,	1 00
<i>Medford</i> , Dr. D. Swan,	50 00		Franklin Bliss,	1 00
Mrs. Sarah Swan,	50 00		C. H. Chaffee,	1 00
Dudley Hall,	5 00		Alexander Menn,	1 00

G. H. Roberts,	1 00	Joel Taft,	50
Theodore Stebbins,	1 00	Loring Johnson,	1 00
E. Hayes,	1 00	William S. Johnson,	50
J. D. Waeriner,	1 00	Eliza A. Ward,	50
Christopher Stebbins,	5 00	Samuel King,	50
E. Savage,	2 00	L. P. Bradish,	1 00
Mrs. Myra Brewer,	5 00	C. W. Bradish,	50
Miss Betsey Brewer,	10 00	Mrs. A. Holbrook,	25
J. M. Griggs,	1 00	Albert Sadler,	50
H. A. Robinson,	1 00	Stephen Rawson,	1 00
Joel Miller,	25	De Witt Fisher,	50
J. B. Stebbins,	2 00	J. M. Hudson,	50
E. A. Morris,	2 00	J. H. Lesure,	50
S. Smith,	2 00	Elijah Childs,	50
Hon. George Bliss,	10 00	Asa Wood,	1 00
Charles Merriam,	5 00	Mrs. M. Forbush,	25
G. M. Atwater,	5 00	Mrs. Dulcinea Rice,	50
E. Palmer,	2 00	Amanda M. Rice,	25
E. Trask,	1 00	Miss Chloe Whitney,	1 00
R. Ashley,	1 00	Mrs. B. Carpenter,	1 00
O. W. Wilcox,	2 00	R. H. Harback,	25
G. S. Margerum,	1 00	E. B. Fisk,	1 00
W. L. Wilcox,	50	William Wellington,	25
William Hatfield,	1 00	William Hale,	5 00
Henry Smith,	1 00	Mrs. M. Hale,	2 00
T. M. Walker,	1 00	Mrs. L. Moore,	50
M. & E. S. Chapin,	5 00	B. R. Holbrook,	1 00
William K. Baker,	1 00	A. T. Wood,	1 00
Sidney Ross,	1 00	J. B. Bradish,	25
D. Bontecou,	1 00	E. W. Mowrey,	25
Mrs. T. Bond,	1 00	Austin Putnam,	25
E. Palmer,	1 00	T. F. Hall,	2 00
Rev. H. M. Parsons,	4 00—100 75	E. B. Stoddard,	5 00
<i>Springfield, West,</i> Mrs. J. Ely,	3 00	Mrs. Eliza Saddler,	25
Mrs. Justin Ely, 2d,	1 00— 4 00	Samuel Saddler,	25
<i>Stockbridge,</i> Collection,	30 00	J. A. Fisk,	1 00
<i>Swampscot,</i> Coll. Rev. J. B.		Abishai Webster,	1 00
Clarke,	5 00	Maj. Eli Warren,	5 00
E. R. Mudge,	10 00— 15 00	N. W. Holbrook,	1 00
<i>Townsend,</i> Mrs. Mary Adams,	1 00	Elbridge Sadler,	25
Miss Polly Giles,	1 00	Mrs. Hannah Wood,	50
Mrs. Mary Giles,	1 00	Thomas Nelson,	50
Daniel Giles,	1 00	Mrs. F. Nelson,	50
Daniel Adams,	2 00	Elijah Nelson,	50
Mrs. Sally Warner,	50	Mrs. Lucretia Wood,	50
Eri Lewis,	1 00	Whitman Holbrook,	50
John Proctor,	50	Elisha Chapin,	25
Mrs. Josiah Colson,	25	A. Haywood,	10
Nathaniel Whitcomb,	50	Mrs. Lucy Fisk,	1 20
Walter Haynes,	50	Dea. William Fisk,	2 00
Alvah Stickney,	1 00	Charles A. Fisk,	1 00
Mrs. Mary Bertram,	1 00	Mrs. Elisha Walker,	25
Noah Ball,	1 00	L. B. & H. W. Fisk,	1 00
Jesse Seaver,	1 00	Jonathan Wood,	50
Mrs. Samuel Stone,	1 00	A. & D. Putnam,	1 00
Mrs. Mary Giles,	1 00	Fisher Taft,	50
Miss Polly Giles,	1 00	George Goddard,	50
N. F. Cummings,	1 00	Isaac T. Johnson,	20
E. S. Wilder,	1 00	Mrs. Amanda Gore,	50
Calvin Boutwell,	50	Mrs. Jonathan Wood,	50
<i>T. Harbor,</i> Nathan Farrar,	50	Samuel Lesure,	25
Mrs. Betsey Farrar,	50	M. M. Ruggles,	25
Abner Proctor,	50	Mrs. Joseph Forbush,	25
Benjamin Brown,	25— 20 50	Maria Packard,	25
<i>Upton,</i> Mrs. Ruth C. Fiske,	5 00	Hannah Bradish,	25
Hartford Stoddard,	5 00	E. Fowler,	25
Rev. William Warren,	2 00	Susan Whitney,	50
William Knowlton,	3 00	Mrs. Mary Putnam,	10
Horace Forbush,	1 50	Chester Walker,	1 00

*Upton*, Mrs. Chester Walker, 50  
 Ebenezer Walker, 1 00— 73 35

By a fault of the mails, the following from  
*Upton* were not received till after April 30th.

Dr. John Starkweather, 1 00  
 Elkanah Briggs, 1 00  
 Moses Whitney, 1 00  
 B. U. Forbush, 25  
 Timothy R. Leland, 1 00  
 E. Forbush, 25  
 Maria Packard, 25  
 Abigail Leland, 25  
 S. D. Chapin, 1 00  
 Joseph Forbush, 25  
 Mrs. J. Hayward, 50— 6 75  
*Uxbridge*, Rev. S. Clark, 1 00  
 Joseph Day, 10 00  
 Samuel R. Beals, 1 00  
 Jacob Taft, 1 00  
 G. S. Taft, 1 00  
 Alfred Arnold, 1 00  
 Richard Sayles, 1 00  
 Charles Wing, 1 00  
 Francis Deane, 1 00  
 Charles H. Wilcox, 1 00  
 W. W. Thayer, 1 00  
 N. S. Brown, 1 00  
 C. Murdock, 1 00  
 R. D. Mowry, 1 00  
 E. Salisbury, 50  
 Warren Lackey, 1 00  
 Charles Ellis, 1 00  
 S. W. Capron, 1 00  
 N. Taft, 25  
 J. C. Keith, 50  
 J. S. Taft, 1 00  
 E. T. Seagrave, 50  
 T. B. Whiting, 2 00  
 C. G. Wood, 1 00  
 Samuel C. Lovett, 50  
 Rev. J. J. Abbott, 1 00  
 Lyman Adams, 50  
 Elias Wheelock, 1 00  
 Mrs. Dr. Bennett, 1 00  
 Mrs. R. G. Stetson, 1 00  
 Zaddock Taft, 1 00  
 Moses S. Murdock, 25  
 E. W. Leonard, 1 00  
 S. W. Scott, 1 00  
 H. Baylies, 25  
 S. M. Baylies, 50  
 S. B. Wilmarth, 25  
 C. E. Seagrave, 50  
 Mrs. Joel Lackey, 50  
 J. W. Robbins, 50  
 H. Capron, 2 00  
 R. Taft, 1 00  
 M. D. F. Steer, 2 00  
 Bensselaer Sayles, 1 00  
 Jonathan Mellen, 50  
 Luka Taft, 5 00  
 A. S. Sweet, 50  
 G. R. Spaulding, 1 00  
 Danford Upham, 2 00  
 Mrs. Peter Legg, 1 00  
 A. A. Wood, 1 00  
 Dea. A. Bullard, 1 00  
 Mrs. Phebe Wingate, 82  
 Mrs. E. Burrill, 50  
 George Williams, 1 00  
 Huldah Arnold, 1 00  
 Stephen Williams, 1 00  
 Gustavus Williams, 25

Miss Sarah Williams, 25  
 Daniel Hill, 1 00  
 Dea. W. C. Capron, 5 00  
 Moses Taft, 5 00  
 Willard Judson, 2 00  
 James W. Abbott, 10  
 Jacob J. Abbott, 10— 78 52  
 Wars, W. Hyde, 5 00  
 H. Ives, 1 00  
 George H. Gilbert, 10 00  
 Theodore Field, 1 00  
 William Ward, 62  
 F. Spooner, 1 00  
 S. T. Spaulding, 1 00  
 Otis Lane, 2 03  
 George R. Winslow, 1 00  
 J. R. Lawton, 1 00  
 W. S. Brackenbridge, 1 00  
 F. DeWitt, 1 00  
 Alpheus Demond, 2 00  
 Thomas D. Demond, 1 00  
 A. L. Devens, 5 00  
 J. Rice, 1 00  
 Lewis Demond, 1 00  
 J. Cummings, 2 00  
 O. Sage, 10 00  
 H. L. Spicer, 1 00  
 S. Snow, 1 00  
 E. C. Richardson, 1 00  
 Charles A. Stevens, 5 00— 55 62  
*Westboro'*, Collection, 32 70  
*Whitinsville*, Betsey Whitin, 5 00  
 P. C. Whitin, 10 00  
 P. Whitin, 5 00  
 J. C. Whitin, 10 00  
 James F. Whitin, 5 00  
 J. A. Prentice, 50  
 Israel Plummer, 10 00  
 Samuel Fletcher, 5 00  
 Ephraim S. Fletcher, 1 00  
 C. T. Chapin, 1 00  
 Joel Smith, 1 00  
 R. H. Brown, 1 00  
 A. J. Gardner, 1 00  
 William Mattison, 1 00  
 William Dixon, 1 00  
 William Kendall, 2 00  
 S. P. Morse, 1 00  
 Nathan F. Newell, 50  
 Lyman A. Jones, 1 00  
 Benedict Remington, 50  
 Dea. S. F. Batchelder, 2 00  
 Isaac T. Pierce, 2 00  
 L. F. Smith, 1 00  
 H. A. Goodell, 50  
 Mrs. Eunice Chapin, 1 00  
 John Lawton, 50  
 H. C. Carr, 50  
 Mrs. A. C. Spring, 25  
 Mrs. Ann Dudley, 2 00  
 P. Whitin Dudley, 3 00  
 Rev. L. F. Clarke, 1 00— 76 25  
*Worcester*, Calvin Taft, 10 00  
 Charles Washburn, 3 00  
 P. L. Moen, 20 00  
 S. Salisbury, 5 00  
 Alexander H. Wilder, 5 00  
 Friend, 1 00  
 Asa Walker, 5 00  
 Mrs. Mary G. Bangs, 5 00  
 Edward Bemis, 1 00  
 G. A. Clapp, 1 00  
 Fenno & Son, 2 00  
 J. H. Wright, 1 00— 59 00  
*Wrentham*, Rev. C. Hitchcock, D.D., 5 00  
 Miss Jemima Hawes, 5 00  
 Hiram B. Fisher, 1 00— 11 00